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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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Weather indications.
WASHINGTON, June 18.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Tuesday: For Kansas—generally fair; southeasterly winds.

Governor LEWELLING has a good firm grip on the cup if the platform has passed from him.

SENATOR QUAY is not the man to let anything like public duty interfere with private interests.

If Mrs. Lease's thirst for the fray is very great perhaps she will relieve Mr. Lewelling of that cup.

MADLINE POLLARD appears to be moving west so as to be present at Breckinridge's political funeral.

To MAKE the indignity all the worse the dress that Brown of Kingman, had to wear was a mother Hubbard.

THE fact that the state of Missouri is under Democratic rule and is at the same time paying off its debt is a governmental paradox.

THE only interest in the sugar investigation now is whether there will be any senators in the whole list who have made no deals.

Governor LEWELLING doesn't believe in woman suffrage, but he believes thoroughly in holding office no matter how you get it.

If it be true as Governor Flower says that any one who tinkers with the tariff will be killed the Democratic party may as well be preparing its shroud.

REV. MYRON REED says he favors Waite for governor. It begins to look like his congregation was after all entirely justified in asking for his resignation.

A CHICAGO skyscraper has been struck by lightning so it appears that the heavens have at last got mad at the continual trespass of that city on its territory.

THE present congress has passed fewer bills than almost any other that has assembled which carries out the saying that there is no great evil without some good.

REPRESENTATIVE BAYNE would have had no excuse for committing suicide on account of financial reverses if he had been a member of the senate sugar committee.

A GREAT many people in Atchison will give as an excuse for not going to church now that they got out of the habit while the order against public gatherings was in force.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY's plan to have a band of Populist singers, reciters and speakers make the campaign in a big tent is quite in line with the party's circus ideas.

SENATOR RANSOM lived a great many years before finding out that "My boy wouldn't do such a thing" is a dangerous expression to use and often extremely chagrining.

HOTEL KEEPER FITZGERALD who threw cigar boxes full of money at the Coney Island dancers seems to be about the only person that has done anything to relieve the financial stringency.

THE trouble with Senator Quay's statement that he sold his sugar stock before the tariff bill came up so as to prevent suspicion is that it doesn't correspond with either his other statement or past history.

SINCE the seamstress over the state have begun to contribute to the Populist campaign fund on account of that party's attitude on woman suffrage it would be just like the mean anti-suffrage men to quit wearing shirts.

THE thing that made the Italians think Signor Crispi's action in running after the man who had tried to kill him extraordinary was that a man would exert himself running when he might have stayed in the carriage.

THE action of the house committee in not allowing Indian children to go east to school where they could learn to smoke cigarettes and part their hair in the middle is another addition to the long list of injustices the government has committed against that race.

SATURDAY'S PRIMARIES.

The Republicans have nominated a ticket which ought to prove very satisfactory in general results, and peculiarly satisfactory because it was the ticket selected by the Republican masses themselves. The men who were the choice of the Republicans as decided by the largest number of votes cast by the Republican people themselves, have been placed in nomination.

In the city so far as the STATE JOURNAL was concerned the interest centered on county commissioner. This paper was the only one which fought the renomination of Commissioner Knight. The vote which stood Rodgers 1,900 and Knight 507, speaks for itself. There is nothing more to say and we earnestly hope that Mr. Rodgers will make a record which will show that the handsome majority which he received was most "worthily bestowed."

The contest for representative was the most peculiar one ever made in this city. It was pretty thoroughly mixed up. It must now be reasonably clear to all that it was a mistake to draw the issue on the state printership. It made the whole canvass savor too much of a scramble for spoils. It would have been better all round to have declared the issue on fitness and ability for legislative work, and for the candidates for state printer to have taken their chances on the representative voting the sentiment of the people on their private desires for preferment.

Major Hudson preferred to make the issue and his friends gave him his own way in the matter. Col. Veale declares himself free to act as he deems best.

In selecting Col. Veale the majority was most pronounced and shows that the people, many of whom refused to allow the printer question to enter into their decision, a personal one, believed that Veale would make the best representative. His sixteen years' record with no failure on securing appropriations most important to this city, was a force that gave him a wonderful strength.

It is needless to deny that Mr. Welch was scratched because of an unfortunate "break" he made in the celebrated telephone message calling on the Santa Fe shopmen to rally to the state house. The Santa Fe employees resented the intimation that they could be ordered out for political purposes.

Mr. Welch has won laurels in the past, and the vote Saturday shows he will have to rest on them for the present.

THE JOURNAL's low line seems to have helped Mr. Rodgers toward his destination on the board of commissioners. Our esteemed contemporary kept hands off on that matter. Results show however, that in the representative fight the Capital made the burden more than we could carry.

Dr. McCaskey, head of the Topeka insane asylum, evidently does not believe in the code which makes it unprofessional for a physician to advertise. However, the doctor's paid write-ups are not in regard to his professional skill, but refer to his management of affairs at the asylum. The Kansas City Journal has a half-column ad. for the asylum and its superintendent.—Lawrence Gazette.

Why does the administration permit Dr. McCaskey to bring his profession and the state into ridicule by continually inserting matter praising himself and his management in the daily papers and paying for the same at so much per line? Dr. McCaskey has offered advertisements of himself to every paper in Topeka and Kansas City. The morning paper here accepted the matter, but marked it "ad." as it should be, very much to Dr. McCaskey's chagrin. This attempt of Dr. McCaskey to square himself with the public by inserting paid advertisements in the papers is enough to convince anybody that he is not fit person to have at the head of one of the big state institutions. It may be asking too much of Governor Lewelling to stop appointing the wrong people to office, but he ought at least to remove them when their unfitness is discovered.

CINCINNATI Commercial-Gazette: The men who really rule the world are limited in numbers. They own the gold, and have kings and queens and governments at their call. When a new loan is wanted they make their conditions; the minor details of government are left to take care of themselves, and the people adjust themselves to these conditions as they can. Values go up or values go down as suits the interests of the money-bags. They are the arbiters of peace and war and of the fate of nations. The Rothschilds are the kings of the earth, with their faithful allies and watchful coadjutors in every land. Out of sight and almost unknown, it is they who formulate the financial policies of the world, which their aiders and abettors ever hasten to carry into effect. By the demonization of silver they double their power.

THE Republicans didn't put woman suffrage in their platform, because they did not wish to make it a party question. The Pops did put it in their platform, and by so doing they made it a party question. The leading women, by urging it, are responsible for it, and, if defeated, will have no one to blame but themselves. The Pops, through them, have forced it as an issue. The opposition—Republicans, Democrats, and Independents—should vote against it.—Emporia Republican.

Nonsense; all the voters who are in favor of woman suffrage should vote for it, and all those who are not in favor of it should vote against it; and that's about what they're going to do. The Populists have not necessarily gained any votes by their action.

MISS ANTHONY seems to think a good deal of Colonel Newcome's favorite saying, "When things become too hot for you, run away." When the Populists began to exact unpleasant promises of her she left for New York.

HON. THOMAS CORWIN

INTERESTING MEMORIES OF A REMARKABLE STATESMAN.

A Letter From General Garfield—Why Corwin's Daughter Never Married—A Reputation For Wit—The Best Lawyer the Country Ever Produced.

[Special Correspondence.]
CLEVELAND, June 14.—The death the other day of Miss Corwin at the old homestead at Lebanon, in this state, recalls memories of interest of that great man, her father, Hon. Thomas Corwin, ex-governor and ex-United States senator. Miss Corwin never married because of her love for her father and because he felt so badly whenever any of his daughters entered into the state of matrimony. Miss Corwin had numerous



CORWIN AT 28.

opportunities to wed before the death of her father, but refused them all, and when he was gone she had passed the marriageable age.

Some years ago, on the suggestion of the late President Garfield, I spent some time in the collection of material with the end in view of writing an adequate biography of the man who in his day was the most popular and the most talked of of any Ohio statesman. At that time I visited Lebanon and secured much data. Dr. William H. Corwin, the statesman's only son, was then alive, and he furnished me many reminiscences that, except in my notes, are now lost.

Why Miss Corwin Never Married.
The following anecdote written out for me by Dr. Corwin explains why Miss Corwin never married: "The love which father cherished for his three daughters was so intense that it partook of the nature of jealousy when they began to be courted by the admiring young men of the vicinity. At the marriage of his oldest daughter, Eva, to Mr. George R. Sage, a young lawyer of Cincinnati, who is now United States district judge, he manifested so much feeling that the occasion partook more of the aspect of a funeral than of a wedding. During the ceremony he shed tears, and at the wedding supper, after a prolonged silence, he finally broke out as follows: 'Now, I want it distinctly understood that this thing is never going to happen in this house again. There will never be another wedding here. I will get a nigger 6 feet tall and give him a pole 10 feet long and post him at the front door and instruct him to knock any young man in the head who comes to see my daughters.'"

An interesting letter which I received from General Garfield at that time also bears upon the same subject. I will give it in full, as it contains several other points that are very interesting, and that have never been made public:

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1878.
MY DEAR ROBERTSON—Yours of the 29th ult. came duly to hand. I am not able to give you much in regard to the subject of your already referred to. I will, however, mention a few things in order as they occur to me: First—He was singularly affectionate toward his family and friends. I remember he told me that at the marriage of each of his daughters he had suffered the pangs of jealousy to think that his daughter could love another man better than she loved him; that when his first daughter was married, though the man she married was a noble fellow, yet Corwin shut himself up in his room for a day or two before the marriage, and the family had much difficulty to get him to go down stairs and attend the ceremony. The occasion of his telling me this was shortly before his death, when he had just returned from the marriage of his youngest daughter. He said the old feeling of jealousy revived, and he had a horrible time till the wedding was over.

Second—He remarked very sadly one evening that it was the greatest mistake of his life that he had ever cracked a joke or made a funny speech, for people would never believe that a funny man could have any solid abilities, and if he did not make a funny speech his audience was disappointed.

Third—The story of his first election to congress, or what he called "the nightshirt issue," I think you will remember sufficiently without my repeating it.

Fourth—A large party of Ohio people had assembled at the house of Mr. Westmore, the military agent of Ohio, and Corwin was one of his happiest vein of anecdote. He occupied a sofa, with a friend seated on each hand and as many seated in front of him as could get within reach. They were listening to one of his imitable stories, in the course of which he arose to illustrate some point of the anecdote, and while making a gesture with both hands he was stricken with paralysis and fell forward. I caught him in my arms as he fell, and White-label him, who stood beside me, aided in carrying him to a bed in an adjoining room. He spoke once or twice on the way and as we laid him down, but never spoke again. He died next day. Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

A Peculiar Issue.

The "nightshirt issue," to which General Garfield refers in his letter, was one of Corwin's favorite stories, and General Garfield told me that he had heard Corwin repeat it on two separate occasions. It was to the following effect:

When Corwin first ran for congress, he was at first somewhat put to it for a satisfactory issue. He accidentally learned that his opponent wore a nightshirt, which was rather unusual in those days and in that locality. He referred to this fact in one of his speeches and noticed that it created quite a sensation. He then proceeded in subsequent speeches to expatiate in every conceivable way upon this subject, picturing to his hearers a man clad in a nightgown such as honest grandmothers wear. He remarked that the shirt wet

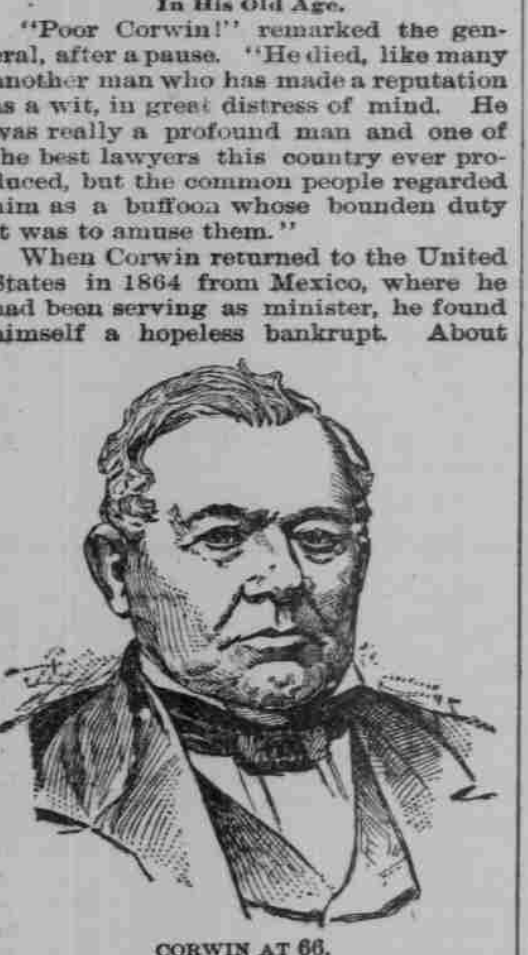
with the sweat of toil was good enough for most men to wear at night, but there were certain among them who thought that they must wear nightgowns. He asked, with apparent seriousness, if they thought that a man who would wear a nightgown would make a good lawmaker. Corwin was confident that this was the principal issue in his first canvass for a seat in congress. Corwin had but one son, and he was very fond of him. When that son was a student at Dennison university, in this state, one of his teachers wrote to Mr. Corwin that his son was studying too hard, and that he was in danger of injuring his health. On receipt of that letter Mr. Corwin wrote his son as follows: "I saw the original of the letter, which Dr. Corwin still retained in 1878: MY DEAR SON—I am informed that you are seriously injuring your health by study. Very few young men nowadays are likely to be injured in this way, and all I have to say to you is that should you kill yourself by overstudy it will give me great pleasure to attend your funeral."

Under the second heading in General Garfield's letter he subsequently related an incident in his own life that has not appeared in any of his biographies, so far as I have ever seen. He said: "You would hardly suppose that I was once on the verge of gaining a reputation as a wit, would you?" I replied that I had never suspected such a thing.

A Reputation Lost.
"It is nevertheless true," said he. "It happened in this way: I had at one time quite an itching in that direction and carried it so far in the campaign of 1860 that I delivered one speech that was pronounced 'funny' by those who heard it. It was delivered in Columbus, O., and published quite widely. The comments of the press called a good deal of attention to it. Up to that time I had not made a wide reputation in the state as a stump speaker, but the flattering notices of that speech brought me into considerable prominence. I received a large number of invitations to speak in various localities. I thought the matter over considerably and saw that the time had arrived when I must take my place before the public either as a 'funny man' or as a speaker who dealt with facts. I said to myself that I could probably gain a quicker and a wider reputation as a man of humor than as a speaker who dealt with subjects after the usual matter of fact way. But I knew myself well enough to know that I could not long hold out as a wit and that when I failed in that line I could not then take up the other style of discussion. As I now recall it, it was a good deal of a struggle, but I decided firmly to suppress the wit or the attempts at wit and so accepted an invitation to speak in Cincinnati. I proceeded to prepare a speech in the most matter of fact way imaginable on the leading issues of the day. There was a large crowd out to hear me. They evidently expected something after the Corwin stamp. In fact, it had been more than whispered about that I was the second 'Wagoner boy.' I went ahead and didn't crack a joke during the whole speech. A more disappointed audience it has never been my fortune to address. I never had any reputation as a wit to contend against, though, after that speech."

In His Old Age.
"Poor Corwin!" remarked the general, after a pause. "He died, like many another man who has made a reputation as a wit, in great distress of mind. He was really a profound man and one of the best lawyers this country ever produced, but the common people regarded him as a buffoon whose bounden duty it was to amuse them."

When Corwin returned to the United States in 1864 from Mexico, where he had been serving as minister, he found himself a hopeless bankrupt. About



CORWIN AT 60.

\$100,000 in debts hung suspended over his head. This enormous sum was the result of having signed notes for alleged friends, who left them for him to pay.

In his old age he settled down to the task of earning sufficient money at the practice of the law to settle with his creditors. He opened a law office in Washington, and his great ability attracted clients with important litigation, and the flushness of the times was helping him in a remarkable way to pay his debts, when he was suddenly cut down as described above by General Garfield.

Burial Customs of the New Zealanders.

The New Zealanders have a singular burial custom, and one that is essentially the same as that of the Parsees of the orient. Unlike the latter, they bury their dead only long enough for the flesh to decay. When nothing is left but the bones, these are carefully cleaned and laid away in natural caves or artificial tombs. The crime of grave robbing or of disturbing the bones of the dead after they have been cleaned and put away is always punished by death in New Zealand and throughout Polynesia.

It is proposed to prevent accidental poisoning by shaping the bottles which contain the dangerous drugs in the form of a skull.

WARREN M. CROSBY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO WIGGIN, CROSBY & CO.

FOR TOMORROW WILL SELL—

NEW SWISSES In the stylish small and medium dots—so hard to find.

Also—WHITE DUCKS And many neat figured designs in light and dark grounds.

DIMITIES Several very pretty lines, in pretty styles and colors, at 10 and 12½c per yard.

WASH SILKS In very sheer and late colorings—23 and 28 inches wide—The prettiest of the season.

PLAIN and FIGURED CHINA SILKS Are showing the best values in the city—at 75c yard.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Belts, Mitts, Gloves, New Ribbons, and White Trimming Braids.

WHERE GRANT MET JULIA DENT.

Jefferson Barracks Is Rich In Interesting Reminiscence of Military Heroes.
Just south of St. Louis and near Carondelet, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, is a broad valley filled with straggling yellow buildings. There is nothing beautiful about the place, but the name, "Jefferson Bar-



LIEUTENANT COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

racks," will recall to military men a flood of half forgotten memories of episodes and incidents connected with the historic west and army officers since famous on the battlefields of the civil war. The old yellow buildings, too, are wound up in the life romance of General Grant and also that of the president of the southern confederacy. The barracks and officers' quarters were erected in 1826 under the supervision of General Henry Atkinson, the first commander of the post. In 1829 famous old Black Hawk and all his chiefs were confined there as prisoners. While they were there Jefferson Davis, fresh from West Point, was made a lieutenant in the new First cavalry. Lieutenant U. S. Grant appeared at Jefferson Barracks in 1843. At a ball given by the officers to the citizens of Carondelet he met Miss Julia Dent, a native of the village, and a few months later he married her in one of the old yellow buildings.

General Joseph E. Johnston took command of the post in 1858, and in 1855 Jefferson Davis organized the Second cavalry there. Under him were Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, General Hardee, Thomas, Van Dorn, Kirby Smith, Stoneman and others since famous.

When the war broke out, the barracks were turned into a hospital. Subsequently they became the property of the engineer and ordnance corps. Later the officials at Washington have transformed the place into a cavalry school.

General Grant, Jefferson Davis, General Lee, Stoneman, Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston and Generals Hardee, Kirby Smith and Thomas have passed away. Yet the old yellow buildings still remain almost unchanged. The reveille guns and trumpeters wake the post to life every morning and put it to sleep every night the same today under the present commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel S. Sumner, as they did 65 years ago under General Atkinson. Colonel Sumner is a son of the late Brevet Major General Edwin Vose Sumner, who served for 44 years in the regular army and died in the harness in 1863 after rendering distinguished services in the civil war.

No Other Light Needed.

Miss Bellefield—I always turn down the gas when Mr. Sappy calls.
Miss Bloomfield—Why is that? Are you engaged to him?
Miss Bellefield—Oh, no, but we don't need the gas. Mr. Sappy is light-headed himself.—Pittsburg Telegraph.

He Had Had Experience.

Crank—You don't know how it feels to be ostracized and looked upon as a pariah.
Jolieboy—Oh, yes, I do. I have traveled on a suburban train when I was the only man on board who was not a commuter.—Truth.

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THE FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.

Chicago Has a Substantial Memorial of the Great World's Fair.

In the Field Columbian museum, which was formally opened the other day, Chicago has the nucleus of a collection which may in time rival that of the mammoth British museum in London. The historical relics and curiosities of science, literature and art, most of which were at the World's fair, are housed in the

EDWARD E. AYER.

Art palace of the great exposition, which was considered one of the finest buildings on the grounds. A reference library of 10,000 volumes is connected with the museum, and each department has besides a library of works bearing on the particular subjects there illustrated. The actual cost of the building and its contents is about \$2,000,000, but it would be impossible to duplicate the museum in its present shape for twice that sum. Marshall Field, after whom the museum is named, headed the list of subscriptions with a contribution of \$1,000,000.

Edward E. Ayer, the president of the Field Columbian museum, is one of Chicago's wealthiest and best known business men. He took an active interest in the museum project from its inception and donated a collection of Indian relics valued at \$100,000. It represents the dress, manufactures, weapons and customs of the Apache, Sioux, Cree, Pima, Yuma, Navajo, Cherokee, Choctaw, Ottawa and Chippewa Indians and the Alaska and north Greenland Eskimo. It is said to be the best ethnological collection of Indian life and methods in the world.

Mr. Ayer was born in Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 16, 1841. He was educated in district schools in Wisconsin and Illinois and in 1861 went to California. There he enlisted in the First California cavalry. He was afterward transferred to the First New Mexico infantry, where he was promoted to be second lieutenant. In 1864 he resigned and returned to his father's home at Harvard, Ill., and began business as a railroad contractor. In 1881 he secured timber lands and sawmills in Arizona and organized the Ayer Lumber company, with a capital stock of \$250,000.

RAILROAD TIES.

The Wagner Palace Car company is now operating in 16 states and territories.

C. M. Stanton, formerly division superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi, has been appointed general manager of the Jacksonville, Louisville and St. Louis road.

E. W. Grievens, at one time master car builder of the Baltimore and Ohio, has been appointed superintendent of the car department of that road, with headquarters in Baltimore.

An electric railway, 300 miles long, to cost \$2,000,000, and connecting Boise City and Lewiston, Ida., via White Bird, Little Salmon and the Weiser valley, is in contemplation.

One of the peculiarities of the Vanderbilt lines is their keen competition among themselves. This often leads them into as hot quarrels as those between any other competing lines.

Tests were recently made in Japan of the hauling powers of American and English locomotives. The result was in favor of American engines, and they will be given the preference in the future.

A Grand Feature.

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and sends it coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me."

It overcomes that tired feeling so common now. Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.